Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution proposed to the Citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection, by the Constitutional Convention.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 11th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes or worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation af their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law;

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption of or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriations shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized bylaw.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in any elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said Court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIORARI to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough. No person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established, the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 12, 1873.

COKE, Democrat, was elected Governor of Texas, on the 4th inst., by from 30,000 to 40,000, and both branches of the Legislature are under Democratic control.

IT is rumored at last that Minister Sickles has resigned. We fully agree with the Harrisburg *Patriot* in saying that if true this cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the country. The cause for this step on the part of the minister is alleged to be a disagreement between him and the Secretary of State, who objected to the imperious language in which his intercourse with the Spanish government was couched. Sickles should have resigned long ago. His presence in Madrid is almost as dangerous to the peace of the country as the conduct of the Peninsulars in Havana. Besides, as a representative of this government abroad he reflects no honor on his country. There is reason to believe that he has intrigued with the deliberate design of provoking a war, when all the demands of this government could be obtained without it.

THE friends of the new Constitution are making a noble and gallant struggle in favor of its ratification in the Ring-ridden city of Philadelphia. This has especially been the case since the strange and unlooked for decision of the Supreme Court, delivered last Friday, in which it was decided that the action of the convention in appointing *five* Commissioners to revise the Registry lists, appoint the Judges and inspectors, and in all other respects to conduct and supervise the election, was an exercise of power not warranted by the Act of the Legislature calling the convention, and therefore void. The effect of this decision will be that the election in that city will be held by the present Ring election officers, and it has thoroughly impressed the decent men of both parties with a full sense of the danger. The friends of reform in Philadelphia may therefore be said to be emphatically aroused, and large and enthusiastic meetings are being held to advance the cause of the people against the schemes of corrupt politicians. These meetings have been addressed by able and prominent men of both political parties, among whom may be mentioned ex-Governor Curtin, John W. Forney, Col. A. K. McClure, John M. Broomall, Republicans, and ex-Chief Justice Thompson, Geo. W. Biddle, Richard Vaux, and Wm. A. Stokes, Democrats—the last named gentleman being well known in this county.

The new Constitution will encounter its greatest danger from the fraudulent appliances of the Philadelphia Ring. Its masters and its tools will resort to all that is base and fraudulent to defeat it, and the knowledge of this fact alone should inspire its friends in other parts of the State to battle manfully from now until next Tuesday in its defence. We have strong hopes that even in Philadelphia the virtue and intelligence of the people will achieve a decided victory next Tuesday in the noble cause of reform.

NEXT TUESDAY.

On next Tuesday the special election will take place on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. It will be a day long to be remembered in the history of our State, for the reason that the result of the election then to be held will be fraught with immeasurable evil, or incalculable good. The Constitution of 1790 was the supreme law of the State for forty-eight years, and the present, or amended Constitution, has been in operation since 1838. That our present Constitution needs reform and amendment in many important particulars, is a fact that is not questioned by any intelligent man of either political party.

The people now have the work of the Constitutional Convention before them for their calm and unbiassed judgment and for their determination at the ballot-box. That the new instrument is perfect in all its parts is not claimed by its most ardent and enthusiastic friends, because perfection is not an attribute either of the human intellect or of human hands. But that it is a vast improvement in most of its details upon the present organic law of the State, is confidently claimed.

We trust it has been carefully read and deliberately pondered on. The question soon to be determined is, will the people of the State seize the opportunity now presented to inaugurate purity in their State government and honesty in legislation?

That a powerful and well organized opposition will be made against the adoption of the Constitution is manifest, but that it will succeed against the vigorous and determined efforts of its friends, we do not for one moment believe. There is not a corrupt politician in the State of either party who will not move heaven and earth to defeat it. Will the honest and upright men of both parties permit this base and venal element in the politics of the State to triumph in their infamous designs against the rights of honest voters and tax-payers?

What will be the position of the friends of reform in Cambria county next Tuesday on this great and all-important question? We know and feel that the *people* of this county are overwhelmingly in favor of the new Constitution, but will they go to the polls and there proclaim by their ballots the faith that is in them? If for any reason they should remain indifferent—if they should sleep supinely upon their backs while the enemy is at their doors, and if they will permit themselves to be surprised and captured, then let the consequences be justly charged to their own criminal folly and neglect. Democrats and Republicans of Cambria! remember that on next Tuesday our great and honored State expects that every true Pennsylvanian will do his duty fearlessly, faithfully and fully.

The New Constitution.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION —A BRIEF BUT STRONG APPEAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:—The recent decision of the Supreme Court, enjoining the commissioners appointed by the convention from directing the election in the city of Philadelphia, makes it proper that this Executive Committee should express to the people the extent and effect of that decision.

The convention was assembled by direct authority of the people and exercised only such powers as they believed to be delegated to them and to be necessary to the performance of their work. Without, at this time, entering upon the discussion of any controverted question, and having neither the right nor the disposition to surrender any position taken by the convention, the Committee yet earnestly recommend prompt acquiescence in the decree of the court. To avoid all misapprehension, we deem it proper to state explicitly that the decree affects only the question of officers by whom the election in Philadelphia will be conducted. The commissioners named by the convention in the desire to secure in that city an entirely just and fair election, have been superseded. The election will therefore be held in Philadelphia, as in all other parts of the State, by the ordinary election officers, on Tuesday the 16th day of December inst.—the day fixed by the convention.

The committee respectfully and earnestly call attention to the fact that the active opposition developed to the work of the convention is mainly from those whose business it is to trade in politics and to profit by corruption. It is evidently impracticable in a short address to reply to all the misrepresentations which interested parties have made to affect adversely the vote upon the proposed constitution. But we do distinctly affirm that the new constitution does not impose or restore any tax upon real estate or other species of property; nor require the legislature to impose or restore any tax whatever. It requires that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and leaves the classification to the unlimited discretion of the legislature, simply prohibiting all special exemptions upon property of the same class, and all favoritism and inequality in taxation—just and wholesome provisions in the interest of the people, which deserve a place in every fundamental law. The expenses of government will be largely reduced. The saving in salaries and in the cost of printing, stationery and incidental expenses; shortened legislative sessions; the prevention of reckless appropriations of public money and the diminished expenditures resulting therefrom, will by decreasing the cost of government largely reduce taxation. The present State Capitol is abundantly large to accommodate the increased number of representatives and will require no additional expenditure except for slight alterations of arrangement and additional seats for members. The limitations upon local, special and corporate legislation are only such as are necessary to prevent the abuses which experience has shown to have been the most fruitful sources of corruption, and upon which the lobby has mainly subsisted.

The restrictions upon corporations are reasonable and necessary for the protection of the rights of private citizens. They correct the abuses, without limiting the efficiency or usefulness, of corporate bodies. No State institution of charity is denied proper aid from the treasury, and private charities, not sectarian, can, by adequate vote of the legislature, receive appropriations from the commonwealth.

Pensions and gratuities for military services and for the support of the widows or orphans of soldiers are expressly authorized.

Appropriations for denominational or sectarian institutions are prohibited as contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

The whole instrument has been framed with the most careful regard to the best interests of the people; and to them we earnestly appeal for the just vindication of their rights. The opportunity is favorable to strengthen the securities of property and of liberty, and the contest is becoming daily more active and earnest between those who would preserve our institutions in their purity and those who, for personal and selfish reasons, seek to prevent the reforms which the people demand.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. READ, }
HARRISBURG, December 8, 1873.

ONE of the reasons given by the "Ring" for opposing the new Constitution of this State, says the Philadelphia *Age*, is because it "destroys the secrecy of the ballot, thereby depriving the citizen of his greatest privilege." The irony of this suggestion will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that the Registry law was passed by the "Ring" for the express purpose of "depriving the citizen of his greatesst privilege," and that its operations have been eminently successful in this city. Of what use is a secret or any other kind of a ballot to a man, when it can be rendered worthless by the officers of an election? The "Ring" Legislature of this State enacted the Registry law for the express purpose of defrauding the people of their right at the polls. They refused to repeal that law. And now the Supreme Court of the State lays down the doctrine that the people cannot rebuke the Legislature, if that body objects, and the "Ring" pretend to be friends of a pure ballot. All the objections to the Constitution are mere "Ring" devices to cover up the real point of opposition to the new instrument, that it insures a fair election in this city and the certain death of the "Ring."

THE EMBARGO ON INTELLIGENCE.—When the shameful abuse of the franking system created the necessity of abolishing a privilege, which was originally created for wise purposes, the members of Congress, chagrined at the loss of a privilege by which they could lend their signatures to political parties to load down the mails with franked documents, or sell engraved plates of their names to venders of lottery tickets and patent medicine manufacturers, sought to revenge themselves on the public and the press by abolishing the free transmition, by mail, of newspapers in the counties wherein they are published. This postage is trifling and difficult to collect, and is a petty annoyance to the patrons of newspapers, to whom the trouble of paying a few cents every three months is greater than the expense. We are glad, therefore, to see that already several bills have been presented in Congress, and will be considered at an early date, having in view the restoration of the free postage privilege in the cases of newspapers distributed by mail through the county in which they are published.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE Chicago *Times* says the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has "enunciated the remarkable legal proposition that a legislature is higher authority than a constitutional convention; whereas a body of the latter character is in fact nothing less than the agency by which the people resume their own sovereignty and assert their supremacy over legislatures, governors and courts."

Showing Up a Senator.

A BROTHER-IN-LAW'S OPINION OF HONEST JOHN PATTERSON—THE EVENTFUL HISTORY OF A PENNSYLVANIA CARPET-BAGGER IN THE PALMETTO STATE.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

COLUMBIA, November 28.—Agreeably to instructions, I have visited Dr. T. J. Moore, the brother-in-law of John J. Patterson, who was recently arrested upon the charge of forging "Honest John's" signature to a note of two hundred and fifty dollars. While under arrest Dr. Moore would not make any statement, as I have mentioned before, being so advised he said by his counsel. Now being foot loose, he says he is

GOING FOR THAT BROTHER-IN-LAW

of his, and will show him up in all his rascality. The following conversation occurred:

Reporter—Dr. Moore, I would be glad to have a full exposition from you of all the facts connected with your arrest, and to know what part you think John J. Patterson had in it, and what were his reasons?

Moore—Well, sir, the circumstances of my arrest were as follows: On the 15th day of the present month I was served with a warrant of arrest from Trial Justice Richmond, Patterson's henchman, and taken before him. The affidavit upon which the warrant was based was made by Fillebrowne, who is the chief clerk in the comptroller general's office, and charged that I had sold to him a note endorsed by John J. Patterson, which endorsement was

A FORGERY.

After I reached the trial justice's office Richmond informed the constable that he would find the parties, meaning the prosecutors, at the house of Senator Patterson. They were soon forthcoming—Patterson, Fillebrowne and Col. C. C. Pinfer. The amount of bail was fixed at $2,000, and though but a few minutes to secure bondsmen was allowed me, I offered two, Messrs. Howie and W. E. Rose, both of whom were perfectly good for the money. But they were refused, and I was hurried off to jail, where I remained until Thursday, the 20th, when I was released upon recognizance in the sum of $600.

Reporter—Do you think that Patterson instigated your arrest, and if so,

WHAT WERE HIS MOTIVES?

Moore—I am confident that Patterson was the real prosecutor in the case, and that his purpose was to damage my reputation and discredit my testimony in some disclosures concerning his rascally schemes which he knew that I intended to make. He had everything arranged beforehand, and was to have had me released on the Tuesday after my arrest, hoping thus to put me under obligations to him, and to close my mouth; but I would not be released by him, and remained in jail until the necessary arrangements were made by my counsel, entirely independent of Patterson.

Reporter—What are

THE DISCLOSURES,

Dr. Moore, of which Patterson is apprehensive?

Mr. Moore—Why I know all about him. There is scarcely a rascally step in his infamous career of which I am not cognizant, and I mean to let it all out, for he has acted in the most shameless and faithless manner towards me. His being United States senator from South Carolina is the greatest farce in the world, for he has not the intellectual ability scarcely to be a common constable, and in point of character he is a swindler and a cheat of the first water. You have seen the article which recently appeared in the New York *Sun* showing him up. There is scarcely an important fact stated there which I do not know to be true, and I know a good deal more besides. It is true, as alleged in the *Sun* article, that, by false pretenses and ingenious misrepresentations of his own means, he procured possession of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* from Theophilas Fenn, the proprietor of the paper, and swindled him subsequently out of the purchase money. It is true, too, that he commenced his work of debauching legislative bodies in the senatorial contest in Pennsylvania in the year 1863, when Simon Cameron, (Republican) and Charles R. Buckalew were opposing candidates. He attempted to bribe Dr. T. J. Boyer, a democratic member of the general Assembly, to vote for Cameron, and offered Boyer twenty thousand dollars if Boyer would accede to his request. The job was exposed, and the general assembly of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution instructing the attorney general of the State to institute

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PATTERSON

and others associated with him in the attempted bribery. All the other main facts stated in the *Sun*, too, are true. Besides the matters disclosed there, I know, furthermore, what has never before been published in the press, that John J. Patterson, as paymaster in the United States army during the winter of 1861–'62, at Wheeling, Virginia, defrauded the soldiers of an Ohio regiment (I think it was the Ninth) out of $3,500 pay that was due them for services gallantly rendered their country in war; and he continued this swindling work upon the soldiers of his country until he was finally rejected as paymaster by the senate upon the very ground that he had defrauded the government and cheated the soldiers. At that time I was one of his surities to the amount of $20,000, and was acting as his clerk, and the facts are perfectly familiar to me. As a further manifestation of

PATTERSON'S UTTER CORRUPTION AND RASCALITY,

you can state that while Patterson was vice president of the Greenville and Columbia railroad company he designed the forgery of ex-Comptroller Lonhart's name to certain State guaranteed bonds of the company which were on hand, but had never been and could not be used because of the want of the comptroller's signature. Patterson proposed to me to do the forgery, and if I had consented the bonds would now be on the market.

BRIBING THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the senatorial election last winter, when Patterson was a candidate against ex-Governor Scott, Elliott and others, I was posted in all his movements, and know that he did not presume to hide his purpose of buying the votes of various members of the general assembly, and that he proposed to pay, and actually did pay, in many instances for votes prices varying from one hundred and fifty dollars to one thousand dollars. He boasted in Philadelphia, after the election, that he had no constituency here; that he had bought his seat in the senate, and was under obligations to neither the whites nor the blacks of South Carolina for his position.

Reporter—Does Patterson, you think, feel confident as to holding his seat in the senate?

Dr. Moore—No; he is

QUAKING IN HIS BOOTS,

and though he attempted to assume an assured air, I know that there is nothing which he dreads so much as an investigation into the facts of the election by the United States senate; for if a thorough inquiry be made he cannot possibly retain his seat.

Dr. Moore having furnished his statement, and I having written it out and submitted to him for his correction and endorsement, I took my leave. QUI VIVE.

News and Political Items.

—Seth Adams, a well-known business man of Boston, and, with his brother, the first manufacturer of the Adams printing press, died on the 7th, in Boston.

—It is said that in the consistory which is to be held in Rome, on the 23d instant, eleven cardinals will be created, and nuncios to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, and Paris appointed.

—Among the steady habits of Connecticut is a steady habit of drinking. Fifteen out of every forty-one who have died in that State during the past five years were drunkards.

—John Kearney, of Kearney station, a brakeman on the Pa. R. R., had several fingers crushed between two cars at Pittsburgh, not long since, and died from the effects on Monday last.

—On Friday, as Adam Shaul was running logs alongside of a slide, near Millstone mill, at Clarion, Forrest county, a log struck a skid, breaking it in two and driving it into his body, killing him almost instantly.

—While a party of hunters were sleeping in a cabin in Center county recently the building took fire near the door. In passing through the flames Samuel Adams was fatally burned. All were slightly injured.

—Mrs. Deacon Smith of Collinsville, Conn., is slowly starving to death from an inflammation of the throat produced by a fish bone which lodged there some time ago, and which prevents her taking any nourishment.

—The Galveston, (Texas) *News* has the following: Thirty-three counties give an aggregate majority of 12,577 for the Democratic ticket, showing a net Democratic majority in forty-four counties heard from of 15,662. The Democrats claim the State by 40,000.

—Benjamin Moore, of Brinton station, died on Saturday last from the effects of a terrible wound received in one of his arms by being accidentally shot by his own gun while out hunting on the 26th ult. He was crossing a fence at the time of the accident.

—In Richmond, Va., a firm of colored persons manufacture sassafras oil on a large scale. Forty thousand pounds of the root are used every week, producing eight thousand pounds of rectified oil. It is used for scenting toilet soap, flavoring tobacco, and the like.

—The boiler of the steamer Royal George exploded at Albany, Texas, on Saturday night. The mate and three deck hands were killed, and several others injured—five of them seriously. At last accounts the wreck was on fire, and relief had been sent from Shreveport.

—Bridget Lanergin, aged 28, was beaten to death on a vacant lot in Dorchester, Mass., on Friday night. The murderer was seen to leave his victim, but he escaped. There were indications that an attempt to commit a felonious assault preceded the murder.

—Eleven hundred persons own 15,000,000 acres of land in the State of California. That is an average of nearly 13,000 acres for each person. This are is nearly three-quarters as much as the whole land under cultivation in the great State of Ohio. In Ohio the average size of the farms is 111 acres.

—It is said that thieves are leaving the larger cities in great numbers to ply their trade in the rural districts. They expect to do a rushing business by robbing the country people who have withdrawn their money from the banks on account of the panic, and stored it away in the traditional old stocking.

—Amid all the "back-pay" and "salary grab" resolutions which are being offered in Congress, we hear no intimation of Grant's intention to cover into the Treasury his share of the steal—$100,000—and his message contained no reference to the most odius measure ever passed by faithless representatives.

—James Kree, son of Henry Kree, the proprietor of the Meyers House, Blairsville, poured carbon oil into the bar-room stove to rekindle the fire, on Monday morning last, and the oil, igniting suddenly, flashed into his face and burned it terribly. He had been often warned against this dangerous habit.

—The officers and crew of the Ville de Havre are put in an unenviable light by late dispatches from London. From these it appears that they failed in decent exertion to save the passengers on the sinking steamer, and that about the only courage and nobleness shown on the occasion was displayed by the English sailors of the Locherne.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* gives twenty-eight reasons for its opposition to the proposed new Constitution. Each one is headed with a because. We desire, says the *Age*, to add the twenty-ninth—which was evidently overlooked by the *Commercial*: Because the new Constitution prevents a few men from robbing the State Treasury and growing rich upon the money of the people.

—Captain Proctor, who returned to Pictou, N. S., from the Magdalen Islands, on Saturday last, reports that on the night of November 18, a great light was seen on the coast, which is supposed to have proceeded from a vessel on fire at sea. From reports from different sources it is believed that the missing steamer *Pictou* was burned and all on board have perished, as no boats could possibly live in such a gale as was blowing on the night in question.

—The people in many of the counties of Kansas are suffering from the effects of prairie fires, which during the fall burned over immense tracts. A large number of farms have been swept bare, not only of this year's crops, but of barns and dwelling houses. Arkansas, particularly its county of Pulaski, of which Little Rock is the principal town, has been similarly, though not so severely, afflicted and the poor people are already suffering from cold and hunger there.

—James Bishop of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was among the passengers rescued from the wreck of the Ville du Havre, and it is not the first time that he has been in great peril of his life and came out safely without serious damage to his person. About twenty years ago he was one of the passengers on the New Haven railroad who were precipitated through the drawbridge at Norwalk, Conn. Many lives were lost, but Mr. Bishop broke a car window and swam out to a place of safety.

—Territt Wheeler, a man indicted for the murder of a young woman with whom he was intimate, committed suicide in the Auburn, N. Y., jail on the 1st inst., by cutting his throat with a razor. The previous evening he had confessed to the jailor that he had been guilty of having murdered two men, and tried to kill a third, previous to committing the crime for which he was then awaiting trial. It would be an interesting question as to how such a man was permitted to have a razor in his cell.

—A curious occurrence agitates society in Buffalo. A wealthy widow lady of sixty has just married her own widowed son-in-law of thirty-five, the former husband of her own deceased daughter, who in dying left to her bereaved partner two children. Of these children the grandmother has now become the stepmother, while their father, marrying his mother-in-law, becomes the step-father of his own sister-in-law. The various new relationships which are thus established are exceedingly complicated, and the curiosity and condemnation of the Buffalo people are excited in an unusual degree.

—The investigation by the Finance Committee of the City Council of Pittsburgh, during last week, relative to half a million dollars' worth of bonds, placed by the Secretary of the Water Board in the National Trust Company, which suspended, resulted on Saturday night in a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city being brought against some of the officers and directors of the bank and the Secretary of the Water Commission. A charge of embezzlement was also made against the Secretary of the Water Commission. The parties all gave bail, except the cashier of the bank, who has been missing since the suspension.

—The first patent issued by the United States was granted to Samuel Hopkins on July 30, 1790, for the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes. The third was to Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, so famous for his inventions in high pressure engines, of whose invention President Jefferson remarked that "it was too valuable to be covered by a patent, and there should be no patent for a thing no one could afford to do without after it was known." This was in December of the same year in which Hopkins obtained his patent. For many years after this date the patent office was but a clerkship in the State Department.

—Hon. John M. Read, not having been afforded an opportunity to express from the Supreme Bench his antipathy to the new Constitution, has availed himself of the columns of a sympathetic newspaper for that purpose. We trust, says the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, that the late Chief Justice feels better now. This matter has evidently been troubling him a long time. It agitated him so much while he was yet Judge, that, regardless of the dignity of his position, he was unable to refrain from giving vent to his views. Hon. Read will not, however, we fancy, make many votes for the little clique to which he seems so ardently attached.

—Abner McIlrath, the Euclid giant and fox-hunter, the father of a race of tall boys and girls, had a reunion of his family at the old homestead in East Cleveland (formerly Euclid) on Thanksgiving. From the Cleveland *Voice* we learn that there were assembled father and mother, seven sons and four daughters, thirteen in all. The height of the old gentleman, who is now sixty-one years of age, is six feet six and a half inches. The height of the wife is five feet nine inches. Of the seven sons, four are each six feet and five and a half inches, and three six feet two inches in height, while the four daughters are each five feet eleven inches in height, and the height of all combined is eighty feet three and a half inches. The oldest son is Chief of Police at St. Paul, and another son is a member of the Cleveland police. The father in his day has lifted 1,700 pounds of iron.

—One of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever visited New Bloomfield, the county seat of Perry county, occurred on Friday night last, destroying property to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars. The flames were first discovered issuing from the stable attached to Grier's Hotel, on Carlisle street, shortly after eight o'clock. The structure being built of pine lumber and filled with inflammable material, burned very rapidly. The flames soon communicated with adjoining buildings in either direction, and as the town is sadly deficient in fire apparatus it was found impossible to check the onward march of the red demon until the stable and hotel building, two private residences, the *Advocate* printing office, a large frame building used as a marble shop, a law office and several minor structures had been converted into heaps of blazing embers. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed, save the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars on the *Advocate* printing office in a Lebanon company. William Grier, Esq., the proprietor of Grier's Hotel, is the heaviest sufferer by the conflagration.

ONE of the best illustrations of what tack, pluck and energy will do for a man is given in the history of Samuel Bryan, of Cadiz, Ohio. Bryan enlisted at the opening of the war as a drummer boy, being twenty years old. In a short time he secured a discharge, and in a little while thereafter a situation as clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office in Washington. Here he was placed in charge of the British mail desk. Becoming acquainted with the foreign mail service, he was struck with the fact that while Japan had introduced our internal revenue and agricultural systems, she had made no effort to establish a postal department. He determined to make an effort towards doing this himself. He had an interview with Minister Delong, met with encouragement, and finally having secured a temporary situation on a steamship plying between San Francisco and Yokohama, left for Japan. He arrived in the latter city with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, and met with many difficulties in his work; but finally the government organized a postal bureau and made Mr. Bryan special commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the United States, Great Britian, France, and Germany, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, all expenses borne, and assistants and clerks to help him in his work. Mr. Bryan has accomplished his mission, so far as this country is concerned, and sailed for Havre a few days ago.—Though not the nominal, he is the real, head of the postal department for Japan, and is very naturally and properly elated with his success.

WONDERFUL PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Jas. Smith undertook, for a purse of $200, to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours.—Belle City Hall, Racine, Wis., was chosen as the place for the exhibition. Judges and time-keepers were chosen, and the hall accurately measured. The pedestrian commenced his walking at nine o'clock on Friday evening, November 28, and reached his fiftieth mile in eleven hours, and showed some signs of fatigue. He reached his eightieth mile in eighteen hours and eight minutes. During the walk he ate of nothing except a small piece of chicken. Tea and beef-tea was the only nourishment he took. On Saturday morning he undertook to partake of an egg, but it made him sick. He made a stop at a quarter to twelve on Saturday, and it was with great difficulty he was started again. His feet and legs were terribly swollen. Round and round he went, varying his gait, and at times it was painful to see him; but he still kept on, doing off his miles on an average of about fifteen minutes. He made his ninety-ninth mile in eleven minutes. The excitement at this time was intense. He struck out on the one hundredth mile, which he walked in less than nine minutes, accomplishing the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-two hours and thirty-three minutes, being the fastest time on record. Deducting the time of rest, he accomplished the feat in less than twenty-two hours.

THE proprietors of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parson's Purgative Pills,* and *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders,* have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had *free* by mail.

RUFUS CHAPMAN, of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee; limbered and strengthened by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

—On Saturday night a barn with all its contents was burned on the McKeever farm, a few miles from Blairsville.

TO THE PUBLIC

OF

Pennsylvania and New Jersey

Delaware and Maryland.

FOR

IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

FROM

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

WE OFFER

ALL THE IMMENSE STOCK

CONTAINED IN

OUR SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE

BEING THE

COMBINED STOCKS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS

COMPRISING

Clothing

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS

AT STILL

LARGER DISCOUNTS in PRICE

NOTE.—WE WERE INDUCED TO OPERATE LARGELY AND LAID IN A HEAVY STOCK, BECAUSE OF THE UNUSUAL EXPECTATION OF AN UNCOMMONLY GOOD BUSINESS SEASON.

Wanamaker & Brown

Desire to make it widely known that the whole of their Stock of ready manufactured Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, guaranteed to be of Imported Material, Fashionable Cut, and Substantial Make, is arranged for a

REALIZING SALE

at a new and Lower Scale of Prices.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR BUSINESS THE PAST YEAR HAVE ENABLED US TO CHEAPEN PRICES AND INCREASE IN MANY WAYS THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

IMPORTANT FACT.—We have abundant testimony every day that it is impossible for any other house to sell as cheaply, and no one questions the superiority of our makes of both Men's and Boys' Clothing, while

THE ASSORTMENT IS SIX-FOLD LARGER

than anywhere else.

THIS IS A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—OUR REARRANGEMENTS REQUIRE THE IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL OF SOME HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS. WE ARE OFFERING THE MOST SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR BOTH MEN AND BOYS

PEREMPTORY SALE,

AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE PURCHASES SINCE SALE BEGAN ARE HIGHLY DELIGHTED WITH THEIR GAINS AND ARE SENDING IN THEIR FRIENDS.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.—Splendid lots of Blue and Black Beaverseys in Dark Olive, Brown and London Smoke Colors.

An unusual cheap lot of Chinchillas and other Fabrics that make warm and comfortable garments.

Our Garricks and Capes are the cheapest ever offered.

MEN'S SUITS FOR DRESS WEAR.—*Very much under regular prices. Every one expecting to buy a Black or Blue Suit should avail himself of the GREAT BARGAIN LOTS NOW SPREAD UPON OUR COUNTERS.*

EVERY DAY SUITS *will be cleared out at astonishingly low prices, considering the qualities and excellent make.*

PARTICULAR LOTS OF WARM AND LONG COATS *for Driving and Street purposes are offered at excellent bargains.*

PANTS AND VEST ROOMS CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF PATTERNS, VARIETY OF COLORS AND QUALITIES, TO FIT EVERY SIZE AND FIGURE. EVERY ONE WANTING GOOD WEARING GARMENTS MAY BE SURE TO GET THEM FROM OUR PRESENT STOCK.

BLACK PANTS.—We never had a better assortment to select from.

JACKETS AND PANTS FOR THE LADS are piled up by the hundreds, and will bear examination by the Ladies, who know the kind of what is good to stand the hard wear the boys require.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, of all sizes, styles, qualities, colors and prices.

We have re-arranged the Boys' Goods on our First Floor to better accommodate the ladies and other buyers, and can generally serve our friends without delay.

PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO

HEAVY REDUCTIONS from ACTUAL VALUE

We invite the public to supply themselves from our counters NOW, where we have an ENORMOUS STOCK of the BEST CLOTHING that was ever offered in this or any other city, which

WE FEEL COMPELLED TO CLOSE OUT WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL,

On the Corner of Sixth Street

FROM MARKET TO MINOR,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 12, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—A 350 pound bear was killed by Joseph ...anger, a citizen of Clearfield township, ...Friday last.

—Order your hardware, no matter how large or small the bill, from Dibert, Wayne & Co., Johnstown.

—Gallitzin has been incorporated into a borough, and will hold its first borough election next Tuesday.

—A young man named Bressler, employed as a brakeman on the Bell's Gap Railroad, had one of his legs badly crushed ...other day.

—A man named Hagan, while attempting to couple a freight train at Tyrone, on ...day, was thrown under the wheels and ...antly killed.

—Mr. Asbury Thompson, of Lilly's station, it is said, fell and injured himself the ...day in such a manner that it is feared he will lose the sight of one eye.

—The coal miners on both the Westmoreland and Fayette sides of the Monongahela river have resumed work after ...out on a strike for upwards of three ...

—...Lemon, of Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, it is rumored, fell ...kettle one day last week, and ...injuries which have since culminated ...death.

—Don't send to the city for your iron, ...ware, wagon wood work, or anything ...line, as Dibert, Wayne & Co., of ...town, can fill all such orders at city ...Buy from them.

—The name of Mrs. Dazin, wife of Jos. ...of Altoona, appears on the list of persons who lost their lives by the sinking of the French steamer Ville du Havre ...English coast on the 23d ult.

—David Zilliox, aged 23, of Brady township, Clearfield county, was injured so severely on the 2d inst., by a saw-log falling on him, that he died on the following ... He was a exemplary young man.

—The personal property of David Fowler, late of Cambria township, dec'd, will be sold at public sale by his executors, H. Kinkead and Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esqs., on ...day next. Don't fail to attend.

—Better oysters than those which M. L. ...man is selling by the half can never ...ed the palate of an epicure. Large ...delicious, they go down with a relish. We tried them, and know whereof we ...

—Henry Harris, aged 55 years, fell over a railroad culvert at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, on Monday evening last, ...was found in five hours after so badly ...ed that he died at noon on the following day.

—Had the *Herald* man taken the trouble to examine the Huntingdon papers of this ...he would have discovered that the ...of Hon. R. Milton Speer *is* attached ...address of the Huntingdon bar in ...of the new Constitution.

—...P. Meagher, who will be long if ...ably remembered in and about Johnstown, especially, had at latest accounts ...Cork, Ireland, where he is no ...enjoying a good time at the expense ...confiding friends on this side of the ...ing pond."

—...sunshine or rain, snow or sleet, go to the polls next Tuesday. It is the most important election that nine-tenths of the voters ever have been or probably ever will be called upon to attend, and therefore it behooves all to turn out without regard to ...or weather.

—We are pleased to learn that our friend ...Hoelle is erecting a commodious and ...hotel building at Lilly's station, ...with the requisite outbuildings, will cost between $5,000 and $6,000. Mr. H. deserves much credit for his enterprise, and we trust that he will find the investment highly profitable and satisfactory.

—For frames, photograph albums, picture cord, etc., go to Spence, and ...want pictures taken, don't wait for A. A. Willett's "Sunshine," or even ...sunshine, for Spence can take better pictures on a cloudy day than a clear ... The Rembrandt or shadow picture, ...as all other kind, executed in the ...style of the art.

—Fire was communicated to a portion of the frame work of the Catholic church at ...on Sunday evening last, caused by overheating of one of the flues leading from the furnace. Fortunately several persons were present in the church at the time, who soon succeeded in subduing the ...; otherwise the total destruction of the building might have been the result.

—The *Triduum*, or three days' prayer, in the Church of the Holy Name, in this place, was a complete success. High Mass and Benediction were offered up ...Sunday, Sunday and Monday, and ...sermons were preached morning and evening of each day by Father Chrysostom, who spent much of the intervening time in the confessional. The exercises throughout were well attended.

—Sunshine after night would, in the nature of things, be a remarkable occurrence, but "Sunshine" at the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23d, will be an interesting and instructive ...with the above attractive title. Rev. A. A. Willits, one of the finest ...in the country, proposes to deliver ...time and place stated. Let every ...there to bear it.

—...town-street contemporary should ...to inform his readers whether ...ded to say that the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution would remove the present State tax on real estate in order to meet the expenses, as he leaves ...in a perplexity of doubt as to ...really did mean when he rehashed ...lied lie about the new Constitution ...ing the tax on real estate.

—The Johnstown *Voice* wants to know ...tax-payers of Cambria county are to be taxed *twenty millions* of dollars ...the new Constitution in operation. ...With its usual aptness for figures ...regard to facts, that paper says it ...fully that much to put the thing ...and of course the people of ...county will have to bear *all* the ... We pause for a reply from the ...

—"Strike for your altars and your fires, for the green graves of your sires," for the store of Lloyd & Myers—or, properly speaking, Myers & Lloyd—if they haven't a stock of goods as large and elegant as there is on exhibition or sale anywhere in this "kedentry." Their prices—well, if they don't undersell everybody else they allow no one to undersell them—no matter what his pretensions or promises may be.

—We regret to learn that Wm. Kittell, of this place, was seized with vertigo, shortly before noon on Wednesday last, while in the act of fixing the fire in his ..., and falling against the stove sustained a very ugly wound on the forehead, losing considerable of the flesh from the ..., and also suffered a severe contusion on the side of his face and the serious injury of one eye. Dr. Lemmon was called and dressed the wounds, after which he was accompanied to his home, where he is suffering much pain, but will, it is hoped, soon recover from his injuries.

—Among our news items last week we published an account of the destruction by fire of Ming's hotel at Warrensburg, Mo., and the burning to death of Mr. M. E. Mulvehill, proprietor of the hotel, and two of his guests. Since then we have learned that the unfortunate gentleman named above was a son of Mr. Peter Mulvehill, sr., of Pine township, Indiana county, and that he was married to a daughter of Mrs. Rosanna M'Cann, of this place, to the latter of whom the first news of the terrible disaster was conveyed by the *Freeman* of last week. The deceased was also a brother of Mrs. Thomas Kinney, of Wilmore, and was extensively related and well known thro'-out this and adjoining counties. He formerly resided in Washington City, from whence he removed to White Sulphur Springs, Va., but subsequently, about three years ago, took up his abode in Warrensburg, where he has just met with a terrible death while heroically endeavoring to save the lives of the other inmates by arousing them from their slumbers. He leaves a wife and two children, the latter aged respectively six and twelve years. His age was about 48 years. Interred in the Catholic cemetery at Sedalia on Tuesday of last week. May he rest in peace.

—A Barr township correspondent writes to tell us that a well-to-do farmer and manufacturer of shook in Pine township, Indiana county, tried to get up a corner in horse flesh one day last week by taking in charge and seeking to restore to its former vigor and usefulness an old mare which had been turned out to die. After investing one dollar in horse powders, which he administered to the unfortunate equine, he carefully fed, curried and littered his Rosinante, and then retired to bed to dream of horse trades and big speculations generally. Next morning, however, to his great chagrin, he found on going to his stable that the old mare wasn't able to stand on her "pins"—in fact, that she was about to give up the ghost. Here was a go surely. To call in the assistance of his neighbors at this juncture was indeed humiliating, but there seemed to be no help for it, as out of the stable that old mare must go, and as he was not equal to the task himself, assistance must needs be secured from some source. Finally he called in three brothers upon whose discretion he could rely, and after six hours of hard lifting and struggling, during which time two stalls were totally demolished and much profanity was indulged in, the old mare was by the aid of ropes and levers ejected from the premises and once more turned out to die; and now the would-be speculator in horse flesh swears by Ulysses S. Grant that he will never again take stock in abandoned equines, no matter how strong may be the temptation for "turning an honest penny" in that way.

—The *Herald* of this week tells a story about the disappearance from his home at Lloyd's station, in White township, this county, of a young married man named Jesse Hoffman. The missing man, in company with another man, a comparative stranger in that vicinity, whose name is not given, but who is represented as a Southerner by birth and a blacksmith's "helper" by occupation, left home on the morning of Thanksgiving day, having a considerable sum of money in his possession, with the avowed intention of going to Altoona for the purpose of paying a debt due to a certain party residing in that city. Since then, although dilligent inquiry has been made in Altoona and elsewhere, no tidings of the missing man have been learned, other than the information vouchsafed by the man who accompanied him, and who returned to Lloyd's station in the course of a week, and that is that he parted company with Hoffman in New York city. These and other circumstances lead to the suspicion that Hoffman has been foully dealt with, and the *Herald* calls for the arrest of the man who bore him company when he left home, if that has not been already done. There is certainly an air of mystery about the whole transaction, if the facts be as stated, and if Hoffman has been murdered and robbed, as his continued absence affords reasonable grounds for concluding, the suspected man should be afforded an opportunity for establishing his innocence, if indeed he be innocent. At all events the matter should be fully investigated without delay and the mystery cleared up, if possible.

ANOTHER NEW CONSTITUTION RALLY.—The meeting on Tuesday evening last to discuss the new Constitution was one of the largest that has been held in this place for several years. This may be accounted for by the fact that it was not a *political* gathering, but an assemblage of the people, irrespective of party, convened to listen to a fair and frank discussion of principles which are of more importance to all classes than any issue which has ever been or ever could be involved in a mere political campaign. Although intended as an occasion for the friends as well as the opponents of the new Constitution to express their views on the subject, no speaker appeared in opposition to that instrument. Speeches in favor of the measure—strong, comprehensive and convincing—were made by Rev. N. Horne, of Johnstown, Hon. A. C. Finney, of Clearfield, a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention, D. McLaughlin, F. W. Hay and Jno. P. Linton, Esqs., of Johnstown, and by John S. Rhey and R. L. Johnston, Esqs., of this place. We have not room to report even in condensed form the remarks of any or all of the speakers, but it will suffice to say that they fully disposed of the fallacious falsehoods urged against the new Constitution by its enemies, and clearly demonstrated that the measure, although by no means perfect, was as a whole a decided improvement on the Constitution now in force, and was therefore deserving of the unqualified endorsement of all honest citizens. The meeting was a decided success, and its effects will no doubt be felt in favor of the new organic law at the election to be held on Tuesday next.

IN COMMON PLEAS.—Following are the causes which have thus far been disposed of in Court during the present week:

Paul J. Flinn et. al. vs. J. J. Krise and Jacob Nagle. Summons in debt. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $318, with interest from Dec. 15, 1858.

John Bradley vs. John and Catherine Mouse. Summons trespass on the case in assumpsit. Discontinued by plaintiff.

John Brotherline vs. R. L. Johnston and J. E. Scanlan. Summons in trespass on the case. Plff. becomes non suit.

Wm. Linton vs. Charles Johnston. Summons in trespass, brought by plaintiff for damages in being deprived of the use of a spring near his hotel at Summitville, and for the possession of the spring. Jury find for the plaintiff and assess the damages at $100.

John E. Storm vs. Michael Doyle and P. F. Carney. Summons in ejectment. This suit had been brought for the possession of a house and lot of ground at Gallitzin which the plaintiff had bought at Sheriff's sale as the property of Michael Doyle. Defendants claimed that Mr. Doyle had no title to the property, as it had been purchased by Mrs. M. E. Doyle, wife of Michael Doyle, and paid for out of her separate funds, and that she had sold it to P. F. Carney, in trust for Daniel Carney. Jury find for the defendant.

E. Elliott vs. Harry Marlett. Summons case in assumpsit. Continued.

Wm. H. Sumerville vs. John Mellon et. al. Summons case for injury to the real estate of the plaintiff in the matter of nuisance. On trial at time of going to press.

THE friends of education are most cordially invited to be present on the 18th and 19th insts., at the Union School building, Ebensburg, to witness the examination of the pupils in the several departments, at which time silver medals and other prizes will be conferred for.

W. S. MCPHERRAN, Principal.

JUDICIOUS PARENTS, anxious to do the best for their boys, buy beautiful clothes for them, at very low prices, at Oak Hall, Philadelphia. WANAMAKER & BROWN keep everything the boys want in their immense assortment, and clothing can be ordered by mail and sent by express to any point.

Communications.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MR. EDITOR—I feel that I expose myself to the danger of being called a downright croaker when I place my thoughts before your readers, but I cannot resist the impulse that urges me to make a few reflections on the New Constitution.

In the first place, I find fault with the shortness of time between its proposal to our consideration and our action upon it. In a matter of such vital importance to the well being of our commonwealth, a longer space of time for study, reflection and discussion should have been given. It is no easy matter to effect a change in the Constitution. It is no trifling thing to have to put up, for a greater or less time, with the consequences of an injudicious, because hasty, decision in regard to it. The men whose work it is are, no doubt, great men, but their very greatness does not secure them from error. They need not have feared free discussion if their work was what it ought to have been; they should, as true patriots, have desired to have its demerits fairly exposed, so as to prevent great evils to their State, if that Constitution is faulty. It is only now that many of our people, whose education, business and engagements do not enable them to be quick in judging on so important a matter, begin to see their way through the articles comprising the document. The changes were so thorough as to startle, so numerous as to bewilder, and based upon reasons often not clear to common readers. Now in a condition of affairs like this, amplest time for discussion should have been given, so that an intelligent vote might be cast. As it is, too many will vote for the Constitution simply because it *seems* to offer a remedy for much of the corruption that now threatens our national prosperity, without being aware that in warding off one evil they may only expose themselves to a greater.

In the next place, I decidedly object to Section 4, Article I. I know that many of the howling dervishes of the land have been dinning into our ears, time out of mind, that this is a gospel land, etc. But every thoughtful person will see on reflection that this section leaves an opening for the insertion of the entering wedge of religious disabilities. How many intelligent men of our land, Christian men they call themselves, do not believe in a future state of suffering? They believe and openly teach that there is no after life of punishment, that with death ceases all suffering even for the wicked, who are kindly allowed to sleep forever in blissful unconsciousness. I believe that these men are wrong; I hold that for such men an oath is shorn of its dreadest sanction; but by what right are they left at the mercy of any legislative or judicial tribunal because they do not believe as we do? This Constitution requires a belief in God, a belief in a future life of rewards and punishments. Another amendment may go a step further and require a belief in the divine origin of Christianity, in the divinity of Christ, and so on. I object earnestly and emphatically to this section, and do so for the sake of consistency with our national antipathy to intruding religious elements into our political system: tho' personally I believe all that the section prescribes.

Whilst in the Preamble, a real pious and godly effusion, and in Section 4, Article I, a short symbol of belief, we are taught that the commonwealth is religiously inclined, Article III, Sections 17, 18 and 19 set forth that no institution, however charitable its object, however pressing its needs and extensive its range of beneficence, shall be aided by State appropriations if religion has anything to do with it. The State must have *entire control* over an institution before help can be extended to it. There may be hundreds of orphans whose parents had aided to swell the taxes, but whose faith made them choose the asylums wherein their religious training would be best secured. No help for them, unless they enter within the portals of an institution like the one in Philadelphia and sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. The State ought not to teach any religion—it cannot consistently do so—and when white-cravated gentlemen are chaplains of the State's institutions, it is clearly against the spirit of our republic. They have no business there. They are denominational teachers, and as such their presence is offensive to our republican instincts. All religions or none! should be our cry. Let each share, pro rata, in the State appropriation, or let all stand equally ignored outside of the Assembly halls—ignored in every way as chaplain providers and as controllers of the institutions themselves. Had one of the sections read, "No minister of any denomination shall be chaplain or instructor in any State or county institution," the matter would have at least the recommendation of fairness.

Lastly, I brand as unnecessary, uncalled for and unjust the stamp of approval set by this Constitution on the Public School system. It is a crying outrage on the consciences of hundreds of thousands of taxpayers of the State. Either the system recommended itself to the good sense of our people, then it needed no such endorsement; or it is in a state of trial, and then its approval was unnecessary and uncalled for: or it is a defective system, and it was unjust to approve it. To wed the acceptance of such an infamous system to the sadly needed reform of crying abuses was to make a mockery of our misery and to trade with our sense of justice and our patriotism. Every day only adds to the number of intelligent opponents to the system which has, on trial, proved itself not merely unequal to the task imposed on it, but in reality the fruitful—most fruitful—source of the very evils its patrons pretended it would modify. It is an unjust system, for it robs me, under the ægis of law, to educate my neighbor's children and to support what I believe, before God, to be an immoral and soul-destroying institution. It is a godless and therefore immoral system, if it be as it is pretended; it is an attempt at imposing a religious system on us, if it be not godless and pagan. D. E. H.

"PORTAGE vs. SONMAN."

PORTAGE, Dec. 8, 1873.

EDITOR FREEMAN—The *man of Sonman* has again been heard from. The second epistle of Richard to the Portagians has been promulgated. This time he condescends to address us through a newspaper that circulates in our neighborhood, but for which I presume he is not himself a subscriber, or he would not have been under the necessity of going to a *tavern* on the Sabbath day to borrow a copy containing my former communication—thereby tarnishing, to some extent, his clerical ermine. I do not know whether or not he was on the "take" on the occasion referred to, but being a *strong* advocate of "local option" on general principles, it was in bad *taste* for him to perform the pilgrimage on the Lord's day—thereby giving more or less scandal. I would respectfully suggest a little more discretion in the future for the sake of the morals of the community; and if the want of something to "take" is what's the matter, I would further suggest that the "Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Co." apply for license at the next term of our county court, and thus obviate the necessity of *its* going a mile from home on the Sabbath.

"As to the P. O., we have no disposition to deprive our neighbors of its advantages," etc.—Why then did you do it? Why did you misrepresent the facts to the Department? You tried to get the Department to create an office at Sonman—but didn't succeed. You then *decoyed* our *ancient* P. M. to reside *temporarily* at Sonman, and then represented to the Department that the P. M. had gone to Sonman, and that the office should also go to that *important shipping point!*

What has Lilly, Wilmore or Munster to do with a P. O. at Portage? Portage is three miles east of Wilmore, Sonman is one mile east of Portage, Lilly is three miles east of Sonman, and Munster is six miles north of both Portage and Sonman. Now, *geographically* speaking, what would be gained in point of *justice* by changing the P. O. from Portage to Sonman? Lilly would then be *three* miles from the office and Wilmore *four*; while, as it is, with the office at Portage, Lilly is *four* miles from it and Wilmore *three*.

While there are stores, taverns, *coal banks*, saw mills, church, school house, etc., at Portage, there is not a solitary branch of business carried on at Sonman, except one very limited grocery. And while good roads lead from all points of the compass to Portage, no person can get to Sonman on horseback, by wagon, or other such conveyance, except from one direction.

R. B. W. speaks of collieries, steam saw-mills, etc., at "No. 3." Now, "No. 3" is more than a mile east of Sonman, and there is where all the business on the *great* "Sonman property" is done. Then why not establish a P. O. at that point? There would be some show of justice in asking for an office there, where some business is done, but there certainly is none in asking one at Sonman. But even at "No. 3" there is no necessity for a P. O., for all those engaged in the coal and lumber business there are non-residents, and have their business centres at other points. Thusly, Ake & Co. reside in Altoona, and they have all their coal manifested there, and receive all their mail at that place. Dysart & Co. have their headquarters, store, etc., at Lilly, and also have their manifesting done at Altoona, and receive all their mail matter at Altoona and Lilly. So with the Messrs. Woleslagle, who have their main business, lumber yard, grist mill, extensive store, etc., at Wilmore, where they reside and do their P. O. business exclusively.

But, as R. B. W. has in his communication virtually acknowledged that *all* the business done on the line of the Rail Road east of Portage is done east also of Sonman, and does not even pretend that there is any business done at Sonman, I think the "Quixotic folly" of moving the P. O. from Portage to Sonman, or even the establishment of a new office there, is fully made out.

R. B. W. is *much* on taxes! Now, Messrs. Martin & Co., of Portage, if I am correctly informed, own as much land (part of which is a portion of the "Sonman lands") and pay as much tax, and have much more timber and coal than the so called "Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Co.," though a large portion of their taxes are assessed in the adjoining township of Summerhill.

Richard's "goak" about the "patent right peddlar" was not so bad, but it was not exactly fairly put. We have several men here who own patent rights, but I do not know that there are any here who *peddle* them. One man that I know of has a patent on a *bee-hive*; Mr. J. W. Gillespie has a patent clothes-wringer, and Mr. J. C. Martin is the owner of Thomas' patent ore washer—which latter, I venture to assert, is of more value to its owner than entire the Sonman estate is to *its* owner.

In dismissing the subject, I would say that as a "wind-mill" is much used for seperating the chaff from the clean wheat, I *gracefully* accept the "sobriquet" and acknowledge its entire appropriateness.

Oh! I forgot the *Latin*—but as I draw on Michael Daly for *my Latin*, and as I have not had time to see Michael, I will pass it by for the present. PORTAGE.

CORN BREAD.—Take two and-a-half pints of corn meal, three eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one quart of sweet milk; mix thoroughly, then add one pint of wheat flour, and one and-a-half measures of Banner Baking Powder, first mixing the powder into the flour, and passing both through a sieve.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburg, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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This First-class Chromo will be given to every subscriber to

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1874,

Whether to a Single Subscriber for Three Dollars, or in a Club of Six, for Fourteen Dollars.

Address, L. A. GODEY, N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philad'a, Pa.

See Terms in Lady's Book for other Clubs.

TAKES ON SIGHT. LAST and BEST combination for Canvassers. Agents and Salesmen!—HENRY WARD BEECHER'S family newspaper gives every subscriber a PAIR of the largest and finest OLEOGRAPHS—two most attractive subjects, that 'take' *on sight*—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "*Wide Awake*" and "*Fast Asleep.*" Agents have IMMENSE SUCCESS: call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit, and pay very high commissions. Each subscriber receives WITHOUT DELAY two beautiful pictures, which are ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the *largest circulation in the world!* Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back chapters supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "*My Wife and I*" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary or an independent business should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, or San Francisco. AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

OLD MAIDS!

Teachers, Students, Clergymen, Postmasters, and wide-awake Young Men, and Men and Women of all classes:

You can easily earn a first-class Sewing Machine; or Books sufficient to stock a Library; or some valuable Pictures to beautify your homes; or a nice Stereoscope; or a good Time-keeper (Clock or Watch); or a Music Box; or a Gold Pen; or a Photographic Album; or a Stand Kerosene Lamp for your Parlor; or a fine Accordeon; or Webster's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary; or Rogers' World-renowned Statuary Groups; or a fine Violin; or a Remington Rifle Cane; or a Remington Double Barrel Breach Loading Shot Gun; or a Cabinet Organ worth $140; by simply working up your unoccupied time in a way explained in the circular of the M. H. P. Co. Perfectly legitimate and respectable; many would say philanthropic. Address M. H. P. CO., 129 East 28th St., New York.

$10 to $100 in Wall St. often leads to a fortune. NO RISK. 32-page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall st., N. Y.

HORRIBLE!—I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy.—Will send recipe, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N.Y.

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE. 80 pages. Sent by mail for 25c. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

HAGAN'S



Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH SHARAR, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Shoemaker & Sechler or to the Administrator, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM MAKIN, Administrator.
Nov. 7, 1873.-6t.

ESTATE OF BRIDGET E. EVANS, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of BRIDGET E. EVANS, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present the same, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Administrator.
Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1873.-6t.

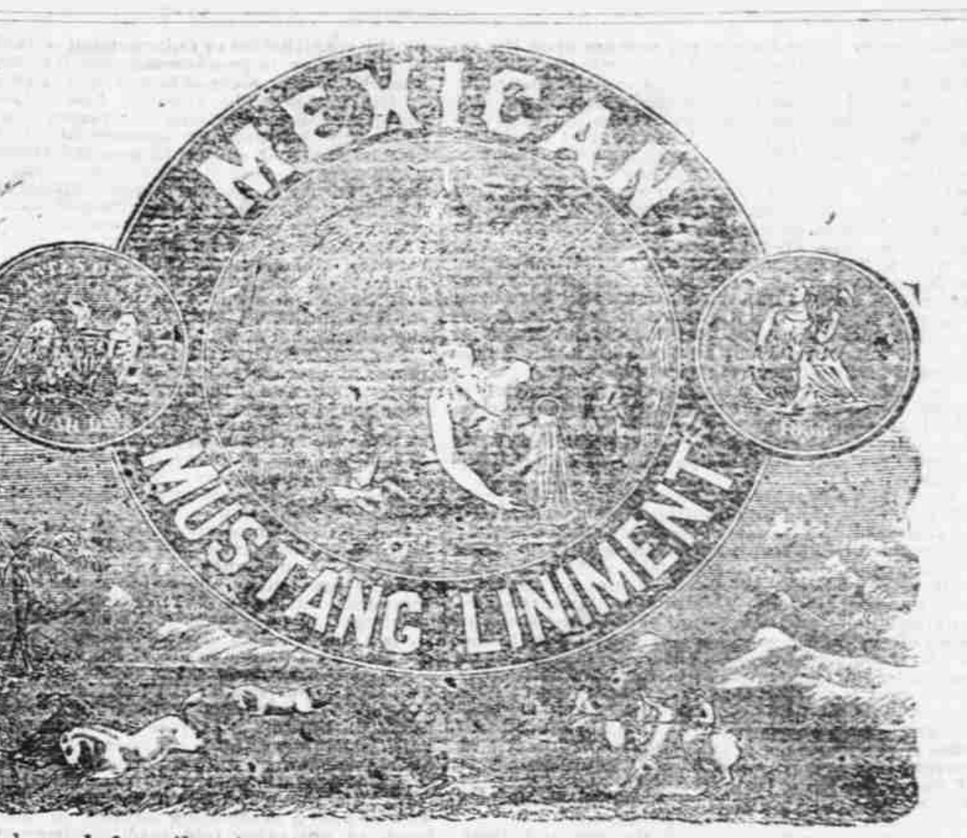
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID POWELL, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary to the estate of DAVID POWELL, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
H. KINKEAD, GEO. C. K. ZAHM, } Executors.
Dec. 5.-6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of MARTIN J. ECKENRODE, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary to the estate of Martin J. Eckenrode, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM J. BURK, Executor.
Dec. 5, 1873.-6t

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property bought by me at Sheriff's sale and left with Peter Eilig, of Carroll township, during my pleasure. Field of corn; rye, oats and wheat in the ground, wheat in the barn, 1 windmill, 1 wagon, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 4 sheep, 1 gray mare, 1 black mare, and colt, 3 cows, 5 calves, 1 bull. Also a lot of horse gears bought at private sale. JOHN G. TRENKLE.
Carroll twp. Dec. 5, 1873.-3t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Barr township, some time in July last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be about two years old. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 28, 1873. PETER BELL.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between F. P. Tierney and James Null in the practice of the law was dissolved on the 29th ultimo, by mutual consent.
F. P. TIERNEY, JAMES NULL.
Dec. 3, 1873.-3t.



Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be be sold at 15 per cent. less than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. M. H. NATHANSON & CO.

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence. Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove—thus all waste is saved.
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will cover as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
43 CHAMBERS ST., BOSTON. [11-14.-3m eom.]

LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Also, DR. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide." Price 50 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

F. A. SHOEMAKER............WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-13.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

Stoves! Stoves!

AT GREATLY

Reduced Prices!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL

STOVES

FROM THIS DATE AT

REDUCED RATES FOR CASH

AS FOLLOWS:

No. 9	*Ironsides,*	- - -	$40.00
" 8	"	- - -	36.00
" 7	"	- - -	32.00
" 9	*Improved National,*		35.00
" 8	"	"	30.00
" 9	*Speer's Anti-Dust,*	-	44.00
" 8	"	"	40.00
" 7	"	"	36.00
" 9	*Duquesne*	"	35.00
" 8	"	"	30.00

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF

AT COST FOR CASH!

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.

Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture

LIGHT CASTINGS

of every description.

The Various Styles of Stoves

manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.

Steam Engines and all kind of Machiner,

promptly and satisfactorily repaired.

All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

JAMES NULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office in Colonnade Row. Collections promptly attended to. [12-12,'73.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Protect Your Buildings.

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of

GLINE'S PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this Slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the slate, for one-third the cost of re-shingling.

The cost of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the slate is fire-proof against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that insurance companies make the same tariff that they do for slated roofs.

For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, or over four hundred of tin or iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per barrel, or $30 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for $2.50 per 100 square feet, freight added.

The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotten shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leaks; one coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the Slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least one hour after it is put on.

Samples sent to any part of the country by express, C. O. D. If ordered to be sent by freight the money must accompany the order.

Orders respectfully solicited. Address,
B. J. WIESTLING, Middletown, Pa., or
R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Pa.
Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, and Cambria counties.
ALF. HESLOP, of Johnstown, has the exclusive right for the sale of the above in Cambria county. nov28-4t

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

ESTATE OF PAT'K DONAHOE, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of PATRICK DONAHOE, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SILAS H. DONAHOE, ALFRED P. DONAHOE, } Adm'rs.
Allegheny Twp., Oct. 31, 1873.-6t.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of WM. CALLAN, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary to the estate of WILLIAM CALLAN, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ELLEN J. CALLAN, JNO. E. SCANLAN, } Executors.
10-24.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of MARY DONAHOE, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of MARY DONAHOE, late of Washington township, Cambria county, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
THOMAS DONAHOE, Adm'r.
Washington Twp., Oct. 31, 1873.-6t.*

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about the first day of June last, a DARK RED STEER, two years old last Spring. Said Steer has white hairs intermixed with the red on both flanks, but bears no private marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN LANTZY.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence on Crawford st., West Ward, where night calls should be made. [tf.]

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.
SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same; or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.
TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorised by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.
MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.
PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.
NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.
COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors, or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.
CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.
PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for director or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing, and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.
RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any persons except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.
FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from old numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decenial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected. For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under the constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively, until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22 The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Please of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the elections in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon their return.—They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election offices, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

As interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept. 26.-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, third door from High street. [Aug.27.]

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING
made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

PROCLAMATION—NOTICE OF ELECTION, TUESDAY, DEC. 16TH, 1873.—Pursuant to an act of the Generally Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional Convention, I, W. B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Cambria, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, deceased, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at School House near William Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of William A. Hicks, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts, and Boroughs of the County is to be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed:

That all persons, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 16th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided for.

The inspector and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be [illegible] allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first Section of an Act, approved 17th April, 18[illegible], entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relative to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and, when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill such vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this Act shall neglect to attend to any election of the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a competent clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform [illegible] of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided,* That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election; and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force, or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than one month nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 18[illegible].

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled, outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

DUTIES OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the [illegible] section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the said districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, 19th of DECEMBER, [illegible] there to do and perform the duties required [illegible] of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at Ebensburg, this [illegible] of November, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

W. B. BONACKER, [illegible]
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. [illegible]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co.